

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 28, 1798.

STRASBURG, April 13.

LETTERS of the most recent date from Switzerland mention, that the legislative body of the Helvetic republic has been installed the 20th of this month at Aarau and that every day there arrive deputies from the different cantons. It is taken for granted, that the constitution will be accepted in a very short time throughout Switzerland. Citizen Ochs is now at Bern, where he confers with Mangaut and Lecalier; it is thought that he will be president of the Helvetic Directory, he is overwhelmed with business, because all the Helvetic patriots apply to him. It has been resolved in the last conference of the democratic cantons assembled at Bremen, that the safety of those cantons depends on the prompt adoption of the constitutional plan. The greater part of Uterwald and the canton de Zug, have voted to this effect. Schaff house has been obliged to make a new election, because it had at the first election nominated the most noted oligarchists.

The electoral assembly of our department has been very outrageous. Scissions have taken place in the primary assemblies of different cantons, principally in the commune of Scheffthal. After a long and interrupted discussion the electoral body have annulled the operations of the majority, because they thought they perceived many irregularities and disaffection to the laws.

LONDON, April 21.

All Switzerland is revolutionized except the small cantons, which have requested to retain their present constitutions, as being founded on principles purely democratic, but they must soon assimilate to the French fashion. According to letters from Bern, the misery, experienced in the neighbourhood of that city, is extreme. Not less than 500 families, whose habitations were destroyed, roved about it without either victuals or cloaths, and without relief, as the contributions levied by the French general, upon the cantons who resisted the French arms, have produced a scarcity of provisions and necessities.

General Buonaparte and general Kilmaine, recently arrived from the coast, had yesterday (12th April) an audience of the Directory.

The king of Spain has prohibited, by a new schedule, the importation of articles of manufacture, throughout all his dominions, without exception.

The Directory have issued a proclamation to the army of Italy, on the mutinies which lately took place at Mantua and Rome. This proclamation is accompanied by an arrest, ordering the trial and regulating the accountability of persons guilty of acts of plunder, &c.

The pope has determined on the abbey of Meleck, on the Danube, for his residence there to end his days. The choice between Venice, Prague and Gratz, was left to him, but he preferred Meleck. He is allowed 24 cardinals for the management of his ecclesiastical affairs, and will also be allowed, during his life, a revenue of 300,000 florins. At his death, these 24 cardinals will elect a new head of the church.

A letter from Brussels, of the 9th inst. states, that rafts are building at Ostend, and in all the ports of the republic.

April 23.

Private letters by the Dublin mail that arrived on Saturday, speak in dreadful terms of the consequences of allowing the military to scour the whole country in parties, seeking for arms and the disaffected. Some have been half strangled to extort confessions, and more women have been violated. It is but justice to say, however, that the great body of the military detest these crimes as much as the people, and for their own honour they are eager to bring the offenders to justice; but it is obvious, that where the soldiery are let loose, without the restraint of the civil power, the most lamentable consequences must follow. The Irish papers are as usual full of trials, executions, burnings and murders.

The last Paris Journal's say, that Buonaparte is gone to Toulon to command an important expedition. If this be true, Naples is, no doubt, his object, and that country will be revolutionized. No serious attempt will probably be made on Britain or Ireland till the long nights return.

The rafts which are now building in the basin of Ostend advance with the greatest celerity. They are formed of long and very thick beams, and solid planks, strongly bound together, and laid on a triple row of caiks (tonneaux.) A number of these rafts may be joined together, and one formed of as great length and breadth as may be desired. Rafts, upon the same model, are constructing in all our ports, and navigable rivers and canals.

April 24.

A courier extraordinary arrived on the 20th Germinal at Paris, who brought the pleasing intelligence from

Rastadt to the Directory, that the deputation had accepted all the conditions of peace proposed on the part of the French republic.

A letter from Corunna 11 Germinal, says, this moment three Spanish frigates have moored in this port coming from Montevideo. They bring with them, as we are assured, three millions of piastres, and one of them has on board the late viceroy of Peru, M. Gil. The Good Intention, English ship of 500 tons, from Jamaica, captured by the Buonaparte, has also entered that port.

On the 16th inst. at six o'clock at night, the union of Geneva to the French republic was declared.

On the 28th of last month there was a great commotion at Mantua, among the French troops; the 37th demi-brigade, which were under orders to march, obstinately demanded the arrears of their pay, before they would begin their rout. They had already seized four cannons, and were determined to seize also the colours, when they were appeased by the promise of speedy payment. The next day they assembled for the purpose of receiving the promised money. General Baragney wished to speak to them, but he was hissed. At length means were contrived to satisfy their demands, and order was restored.

Accounts received at Brussels from Anvers and Ostend state, that they continue to labour with the greatest activity in preparing and equipping the transports assembled in these ports. It is certain that all these vessels will fall under the protection of a strong Dutch Squadron, which is immediately to leave the ports of the Batavian republic, where it is at present sitting out. They talk of carrying before a military committee a person named Wagen, lately arrested as a Belgic emigrant, and who calls himself secretary to the emperor. The assembly of a formidable army between Lahn and Nidda, begins to arrest the attention of the public. French troops are collecting there from all quarters.

BOSTON, June 13.

Tribute of respect. The merchants of this town whose vessels and property were conveyed by the St. Albans, have we learn, voted to present captain Pender a piece of plate, not to exceed 100 guineas in value; as a mark of their esteem.

The British have within the last three months, conveyed safe to the ports of the United States, above one hundred and fifty sail of American vessels laden with all the riches of the nether Indies. This fact will countervail a thousand Jacobinic insinuations of British depredations.

Yesterday Ward Chipman, and Edward Windflow, Esqrs. of the commission for settling the Eastern boundary of this commonwealth, agreeably to the British treaty, arrived in town from St. Johns.

Touissant has behaved very well to the inhabitants left behind at Port-au-Prince, &c. He has written to the British admiral for supplies in English vessels; if he will not permit Americans to enter a besieged port.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

We are informed that government has it in contemplation to purchase the America, a very fine ship, belonging to Salem. She is to mount twenty-eight nine-pounders, and to be commanded by captain R. V. Morris.

June 17.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Extra.

This day arrived the ship Alexander Hamilton, from Bordeaux, which sailed on the 26th April. In this vessel came passenger, the hon. J. MARSHALL, one of our envoys extraordinary to the French republic. General Pinckney and general Marshall received their passports on the 14th April; which, though not a formal dismissal, was nevertheless considered tantamount to the same. Mr. Gerry remains in Paris. He is flattered into a hope of effecting an accommodation, although to his colleagues, not a shadow of hope remained. The illness of Miss Pinckney, to whom a residence of some weeks in the south of France was prescribed by her physician as indispensable, retarded for some time the departure of her father. But it is expected general Pinckney is now about leaving France, provided he meets with no obstruction. It is however feared, should the dispatches reach France previous to his quitting that country, the hostile disposition of the French government would impel them to some unwarrantable measure on the persons of the remaining envoys. By the unparalleled tyranny exercised in suppressing papers and annulling the freedom of speech, the Directory has made great progress in instilling into the minds of the French people a veritable disposition towards the United States. It is manifestly their determination to give laws at least to all Europe—and that to the conquered nations, they require nothing short of unconditional submission to their imperious authority. The extent of the pride and tyranny, and the prodigies of manners in the rulers of that government, absolutely exceed ordinary credulity.

The invasion of England at the time the Alexander Hamilton failed, was generally reported to be postponed, the armament not being in sufficient forwardness; nevertheless there was an immense army assembled on the coast. It is impossible, however, to obtain any knowledge of the real designs of the French government, from the profound secrecy which governs their councils. Carnot, as heretofore reported, was certainly murdered.

At the time of the vessel's sailing, the public attention was principally occupied with the elections. The choice of the primary assemblies had generally fallen on decided terrorists—the real supporters of the constitution, and system of Robespierre. These are nearly as unacceptable as the moderate republicans to the existing government. The consequence is that scissions have taken place in many of the electoral assemblies. The minority disposed to elect persons in favour of existing men and measures, have separated from the majority for the purpose of making separate elections.

The capture and condemnation of American vessels still continue.

The late change in the Spanish government was in consequence of the threats of the Directory, as the prince of peace was not found pliant and friendly to their purposes, which aim at the absolute subjugation of every nation in Europe.

The Portuguese government would have long since yielded absolutely to the demands on them; but for fear of the British, whose ships command their harbours and who have soldiers in most of their garrisons.

The French have demanded a contribution of 29 millions of florins of the Danish government, however, it is not expected that they will be able to enforce their demands.

From the (New-York) DIARY.

We learn that the reign of the terrorists was reviving in France; that every measure was effected by the bayonet. The projected invasion of England was laid aside for the present, it is supposed, owing to the want of stores. An armament was sitting out at Toulon—its object is not known.

America is looked upon in so contemptible a light by the French, that they calculate upon implicit obedience in our government to any terms they may dictate; particularly so, as they believe us to be a divided people!—Americans attend to this!

It is said, that some dispatches from our government to the envoys had been intercepted by the French government.

The United States brig Sophia, had not arrived. Three parties are said now to exist in France. The terrorists, the royalists and the Directory; the last of which abstracted from their influence over the army, are the least influential.

HARRISBURG, June 6.

Last Friday crossed the Susquehanna near this town on their way to the president of the United States, 63 Indians and 7 squaws, having in their custody a white man prisoner (charged with having murdered one of their chiefs) whom they mean to demand of the president, in order to sacrifice according to their custom, and agreeable to the treaty. It is said, these are the principal Indians who fought at St. Clair's defeat.

FRANKFORT, (Kentucky) May 8.

We understand that a short time since, there was a woman killed by a panther, near the Blue Licks. On Thursday last Catherine London was executed in this place, in conformity to the sentence passed on her by the district court, for the murder of her husband.

On the same day we are informed there was a most violent hail storm on Salt river—the hail stones are some of them said to measure between nine and ten inches round. The storm continued about ten minutes. Since which the weather has been remarkable cool. On Sunday there was a smart frost.

On Friday last, the following melancholy accident happened about nine miles from here on Glen's creek, in Woodford county: A young Mr. Wood was going to try some gunpowder, by flashing it; but first (observing there was no powder in the pan) snapped the gun to see if it would make fire, when it (being loaded unknown to him) went off, and unfortunately shot his sister through the body. But though the wound had every appearance, from the part in which it was, of being mortal, yet we are informed by Dr. Scott who attends her, that she is likely to recover. The necessity of making any observations on the danger to which mankind are exposed from ignorance or carelessness in handling guns, is superseded by the frequent occurrence of similar accidents.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

Spanish jets given up.

By a gentleman who arrived here last evening from Natchez, we have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the posts were certainly given up the first of

April—Our informant heard the guns fire when the Americans entered the fort—the Spaniards evacuated it in the night, the next morning they sent the keys to capt. Gion.—The posts at the Walnut hills are also given up.

Our informant saw Mr. Ellicott the last of March, who informed him, that he had got all his things packed up and would proceed to run the line the beginning of April.

A letter from Natchez of the 24<sup>th</sup> of March says, "capt. Pope returned a few days since from the Chactaw nation—all was well in that quarter, although the Spanish government are making use of every method to poison their minds."

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 17, 1798.

"This morning about 10 o'clock arrived in this port, the ship Alexander Hamilton, in fifty days from Bourdeaux. General Marshall, one of our commissioners, came passenger in this vessel. General Pinckney is gone to the South of France, and Mr. Gerry remains at Paris.

"General Marshall it is said has brought with him the official answer of the French Directory to our commissioners' memorial, and their reply. No prospects of accommodation."

June 22.

The members of both houses of congress, we are informed, intend to give a dinner at O'Eller's hotel on Saturday, as a tribute of affection, approbation and respect, to general MARSHALL. The committee of arrangement consists of Messrs. Bingham and Read, of the senate, and Messrs. Sitgreaves, Otis and Rutledge, of the house of representatives.

Yesterday in the house of representatives of the United States, the bill concerning aliens was passed, after considerable debate. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Livingston, S. Smith, M'Dowell and Gallatin, and advocated by Messrs. Kittera, Otis and Harper. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follow:

#### YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Edmund, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hindman, Holmes, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth.—46.

#### NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Mount, Brent, Bargele, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Fowler, Gallatin, Gallepie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenahan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

In the course of the sittings, the following message was received from the president of the United States.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

"While I congratulate you on the arrival of general Marshall, one of our late envoys extraordinary to the French republic, at a place of safety, where he is justly held in honour, I think it my duty to communicate to you a letter received by him from Mr. Gerry, the only one of the three who has received congé. This letter, together with another from the minister of foreign relations to him of the 3d of April, and his answer of the 4th, will shew the situation in which he remains, his intentions and prospects.

"I presume that before this time he has received fresh instructions (a copy of which accompanies this message) to consent to no loans, and therefore the negotiation may be considered at an end.

"I will never send another minister to France, without assurances that he will be received, respected and honoured, as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation."

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 21, 1798.

Paris, 16th April, 1798.

My dear Sir,

"THIS I expect you will receive by my colleague, general Marshall, who carries with him the last letter of Mr. Talleyrand to the American envoys, and their answer. On the day when we sent the answer, I received a letter from the minister, a copy of which, and my answer, is enclosed. I have not sent these to the secretary of state, because I have not time to prepare a letter to accompany them. Indeed, I expected my passport with my colleagues; but I am informed the Directory will not consent to my leaving France; and to bring on an immediate rupture, by adopting this measure contrary to their wishes, would be, in my mind unwarrantable. The object of Mr. Talleyrand, you will perceive, was to resume our reciprocal communications, and again to discuss the subject of a loan. I thought it best, in my answer, not merely to object to this, but to every measure that could have a tendency to draw me into a negotiation.

"I accepted of this mission, my dear Sir, to support your administration, and have brought myself into a predicament, in which you must assist me to extricate myself from, by appointing some others to supply the places of myself and colleagues, if a further progress in this business should be found practicable.

"I allude to my painful residence here as a political matter."

I have only a moment to add my best respects to your lady, and my assurances of the most sincere and respectful attachment, my dear Sir, of yours sincerely,  
E. GERRY.

The President of the United States.

#### (TRANSLATIONS)

Paris, the 14th Germinal, 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible. (3d April, 1798).

The minister of foreign relations to Mr. Gerry, envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic.

I SUPPOSE, Sir, that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have thought it useful and proper, in consequence of the intimations given in the end of my note of the 28th Ventose last, and the obstacles which their known opinions have interposed to the desired reconciliation, to quit the territory of the republic. On this supposition I have the honour to point out to you the 5th or the 7th of this decade, to resume our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and the United States of America.

Receive, I pray you, the assurances of my perfect consideration,  
CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 4th April, 1798.

(Germinal 15, an 6.)

I had the honour, citizen minister, of receiving your letter of the 24th Germinal (the 3d inst.) and Mr. Deutremont who delivered it, informed me that it was intended to be shewn to general Pinckney and general Marshall.

Whilst my colleagues and myself, to whom the government of the United States have intrusted the affairs of the embassy, had a joint agency therein, I have carefully imparted to them all the propositions which you have requested, and the relative considerations; and to yourself our decisions thereon, regretting at the same time the unfortunate and embarrassing circumstances which imposed on me this disagreeable task. But as by the tenor of your letter it is now expected that they will quit the territory of the French republic, it will be impossible for me to be the medium of, or to take any measures which will be painful to my colleagues, or not to afford them all the assistance in my power; and it would be moreover inconsistent with the line of conduct which you well know, citizen minister, I have uniformly observed for removing the unfavourable impressions which existed on the part of this government against them; indeed, in our last letter there is a conditional application for passports, which, as it appears to me, supercedes the necessity of a hint to them on this subject; and general Marshall is waiting impatiently for an answer to that part of it which respects a letter of safe conduct for the vessel in which he and his suite may take passage for the United States, to determine whether he shall embark from France or Great-Britain; but the unfortunate situation of general Pinckney, with respect to the critical state of his daughter's health, renders it utterly impossible for him to depart under existing circumstances.

You have proposed, citizen minister, the 5th or 7th of this decade for me to resume (reprendre) our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and of the United States. The reciprocal communications which we had, were such only as I have alluded to in the beginning of this letter, unless your proposition accompanied with an injunction of secrecy, for me to treat separately, is considered in this light. To resume this subject will be unavailing, because the measure, for the reason which I then urged, is utterly impracticable. I can only then confer informally and unaccompanied on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the government of the United States the result of such conferences, being in my individual capacity unauthorised to give them an official stamp. Nevertheless every measure in my power and in conformity with the duty I owe my country, shall be zealously pursued to restore harmony and a cordial friendship between the two republics. I had the honour of calling on you last evening for the purpose of making this communication verbally, but as you were absent, to prevent misconceptions, I have thought it best to reduce it to writing.

Accept, I pray you, citizen minister, the assurances of my perfect esteem and respect.  
To the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic.

To Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, Esquires, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the French republic.

Gentlemen,

On the 4th instant came to hand your first dispatches since you arrived at Paris; these were your numbers 1, 4 and 5; and on the 6th instant your numbers 2 and 3 were received. On the 5th, your no. 5, dated the 8th of January, and a translation of the message of January 4th from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, were laid before congress.—In this letter you "repeat, that there exists no hope of your being officially received by that government, or that the objects of your mission will be in any way accomplished."—This opinion is sanctioned by the whole tenor of your communications; and we trust that soon after the date of your number five you closed your mission by demanding passports to leave the territories of the French republic.

An official copy of your letters of credence having been delivered to the minister for foreign affairs, and by him laid before the Directory, they were satisfi-

ently informed of the great objects of your mission; and considering that you were an extraordinary delegation from an independent nation, you had a right to expect a prompt and respectful reception. The fair and honorable views of the American government, which dictated your appointment and your powers, entitled you to expect the early appointment of a commission by the French government, with equal powers, to negotiate on all the matters in controversy between them. Had the French government been influenced by similar views, the objects of your mission would long since have been accomplished, to the advantage and peace of both nations. But, instead of coming forward on such equal and proper ground, they have treated you and through you your country, with extreme neglect.

Under these circumstances, the president presumes you have long since quitted Paris and the French dominions; yet actuated as you were with an ardent desire to preserve peace, which you know would be grateful to your country; and having for this object manifested unexampled patience, and submitted to a series of mortifications; as you also proposed to make one more direct attempt, subsequent to the date of your last letter, to draw the French government to an open negotiation there is a bare possibility that this effort may have succeeded.—The president therefore thinks it proper to direct.

1. That if you are in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, on the subjects of the commission, then you are to remain and expedite the completion of the treaty, if it should not have been concluded. Before this letter gets to hand, you will have ascertained whether the negotiation is or is not conducted with candour on the part of the French government; and if you shall have discovered a clear design to procrastinate, you are to break off the negotiation, demand your passports, and return. For you will consider that suspense is ruinous to the essential interests of your country.

2. That if on the receipt of this letter, you shall not have been received, or, whether or not, if you shall not be in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, with full and equal powers, you are to demand your passports and return.

3. In no event is a treaty to be purchased with money, by a loan or otherwise. There can be no safety in a treaty so obtained. A loan to the republic would violate our neutrality; and a douceur to the men now in power, might by their successors be urged as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a precedent for further and repeated demands.

It is proper to apprise you that a motion has been made in the senate, and will doubtless be repeated in the house of representatives, to desire the president to lay before them your communications; and he will probably be under the necessity of doing so, only withholding the two names which you promised should in no event be made public.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,  
Philadelphia, March 23, 1798.

#### COLUMBIA, May 25.

On the 15th inst. there was a severe frost in the neighbourhood of this place, and which leads us to fear that it has considerably injured the wheat in the upper country.—This frost has fallen eleven days later than the noted May frost, so often referred to.

#### CHARLESTON, May 31.

Extract from a Journal, kept on board the ship Maria, capt. Kennedy, from Algiers.

"The ship Maria left Algiers on the 11th of March, in company with the ships Sarah, capt. Thomas Hopkins, of and for Bolton; and John and March, of Newburyport, captain Knap. Some days before her departure the frigate Crescent and schooner Hamdallah arrived at Algiers, and were remarkably well received by the dey and regency.

"Capt. O'Brien, our consul, (who is well qualified to conduct the affairs of the United States in that quarter) arrived in the Crescent, with a large sum of money, to clear off the debts with the Barbary states, but was surprised to find it too little, owing to debts that have arisen from causes little suspected by the government of the United States. America, however, seems to be the favorite nation with the dey and regency, and will no doubt remain so, while they continue to supply them with the necessaries they are eternally craving, and which they always obtain from tributary nations.

"Capt. O'Brien put the crews of the frigate and schooner on board the ships Maria and Sarah, and provided each vessel with a passport from the dey, to secure them to the United States. The captains of each vessel, notwithstanding the strong protections they had obtained, were still fearful of the French ravagers that infest the Mediterranean seas; and, in consequence, concluded to keep the Barbary coast on board, where the dey holds prerogative of 20 miles of sea.

"On the 13th, lost sight of the John and March, in a heavy gale of wind, and supposed from her last condition that she must have tried to have made port.

"On the 31st, gained Tetuan Bay, in company with the ship Sarah: at noon heard a heavy cannonading, which continued till dark.

"First of April, at day break, discovered a fleet composed of men of war and merchant men, to the eastward; the wind being favourable, immediately bore away for them, and in a little time got in the midst of them, and learned, from a number of Americans who we spoke, (and who had also taken the protection of the fleet) that they were an English and

Danish convey, bound to the westward, in all about  
the fall; and that the cannonading heard the day be-  
fore, was from the gun-boats at Algiers that attacked  
the British convey, who had got becalmed upon their  
sailing Gibraltar, in the Gut, and in the course of  
the night had drifted a considerable way to the eastward  
of the rock, which fortunately gave the Maria an op-  
portunity of falling in and passing the Gut with them.  
The 20th May, were boarded by the Hind, in  
company with the Phetis frigate, in 25 fathoms water,  
Charlton light house bearing N. W. distant about 50  
miles. They had a Danish brig in company, a prize;  
she was bound from the Havana to Charleston,  
laden with sugar."

#### NORFOLK, June 7.

The United States frigate Constitution is momentarily  
expected in Hampton Roads—We understand she has  
on her complement of men—Lieut. Cowper raised  
upwards of 120 fine fellows in this town in the course  
of a few days.

THE subscriber has for sale, a small CART,  
with harness. The price is thirty dollars.  
WILLIAM KILTY.  
Annapolis, June 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the  
30th of July next,

THAT valuable estate, the property of the sub-  
scriber, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and  
State of Maryland, commonly called HAWTHORN  
RIDGE, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from  
the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the  
city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Balti-  
more, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this  
estate is now clothed with valuable woods, it abounds  
with very rich low ground which may easily be con-  
verted into excellent meadow and be watered at will;  
the soil is various as to quality, a part being stiff and  
excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to  
Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is  
on it a new handsome large framed mansion house,  
commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and va-  
riegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool  
and pleasant, and no family in the State of Maryland  
enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during  
eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be  
sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable  
to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of  
sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four  
equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so  
paid, the whole to be immediately due and recover-  
able. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said  
land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which  
are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of  
500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

#### Seth Sweetser,

##### Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handsome assort-  
ment of Ladies fancy coloured kiddy slippers,  
with York and Spring heels, and Windsor do, with  
rods of the best quality and newest fashions; has also  
received from Bolton a quantity of sole leather and  
shoe-thread, which he will sell on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

N. B. He requests each person against whom he has  
an account unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to  
call and settle it, and solicits an immediate compliance  
with this request.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
JOHN GREEN, late of the city of Annapo-  
lis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally  
authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are  
desired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

June 27, 1798.

#### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-  
Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th  
inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES,  
about five feet six or seven inches high, his clothing  
uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit,  
but except his coat and shirt, his other cloaths con-  
sisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sifter sold by Mr.  
LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last  
winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name  
of MOLL, who some time before she was apprehended,  
had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-  
town. The above described fellow may attempt to  
get there, or harbour with his father, who is called  
NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation  
of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THO-  
mas's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said ne-  
gro, and brings him home, or secures him in any  
manner, so that I get him again, shall receive the above  
reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are  
warned harbouring or concealing said negro at  
their peril.

June 25, 1798.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a  
quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may  
have it again on proving property, and paying charges.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

May 1, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on June 11, as a  
runaway, a negro man by the name of NACE,  
he is about five feet five or six inches high, about  
forty-eight years of age, and slim made; his clothing  
is a linen upper jacket, blue cloth under jacket, linen  
shirt, nankeen breeches, old shoes, and broad cloth  
great coat, and says he belongs to ELISHA BERRY,  
of Prince-George's county, State of Maryland. His  
master is desired to come and take him away in two  
months from the above date, or he will be sold for  
his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.

June 8, 1798.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber,  
taken up as a stray, a sorrel mare not broke,  
about four years old, thirteen hands and a half high,  
with a blaze face, neither docked nor branded, and is  
a natural pacer. The above mare came to the sub-  
scriber's plantation sometime in the course of last sum-  
mer. The owner may have her again by proving prop-  
erty and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 20, 1798.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of  
Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUB-  
LIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of July  
next, at London-town,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of ELIZA-  
BETH FERGUSON, late of said county, de-  
ceased, for the payment of the debts due from said  
estate. The terms will be made known on the day  
of sale, by

At the same time and place will be sold the houses  
and lots in London-town, belonging to the deceased.

ROBERT WELCH, Administrator.

June 19, 1798.

#### BACON'S LAWS

##### For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridge-  
ment of the laws of Maryland  
may be had at this office.

#### New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received, by the very  
latest arrivals from England, a very elegant  
assortment of seasonable GOODS, consisting of Irish  
linens, R.ia sheeting, cotton stripes, apron check,  
bed ticking, striped Holland, dimities, muslins, printed  
cottons of the newest styles, among which are the  
Duncan, Camperdown, and Washington fancy, thick-  
fets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and ging-  
hams of various fancies, ladies' fancy bonnets, and  
fans, &c. Likewise a good choice of groceries,  
among which are, raisins, almonds, French brandy,  
rum, brown and loaf sugars, hyson and fouchong teas,  
coffee, chocolate, molasses, pepper and other spices,  
&c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most  
reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

I request that all persons who are in debt to me,  
on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate  
payment, otherwise they may expect that I shall pro-  
ceed in such cases as the law directs.

W. W.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-  
Ridge Landing, the 12th inst. a negro man  
named DAVY, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8  
inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3  
or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away  
an osabrig shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey  
jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat,  
and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro,  
so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if  
10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen,  
and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought  
home all reasonable expenses, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley, May 29.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from deal-  
ing with any of his slaves in any manner or  
way whatever without leave in writing from himself,  
or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will  
be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in  
force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCIN-  
NATI will be held at cap. Sears's tavern, in  
Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at  
eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said  
society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

CASH given for Clean  
Linen and Cotton  
RAGS,  
At the Printing-Office.

#### For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,  
EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes  
were selected last year from an excellent flock of  
sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in  
good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands  
high, and four years old.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

#### LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS,  
suitable to the season, imported in the last ves-  
sels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will  
sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the  
usual credit to those who have been punctual in their  
payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an  
account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to  
settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits  
an immediate compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

#### Millinery Fashions.

##### MRS. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING  
FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan,  
Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat,  
Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most  
fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Basset, the Heron and  
cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half  
dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with ar-  
ticles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own  
materials cannot have their millinery made in his  
house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from  
the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go  
in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any  
article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,

No. 50, Market Street.

The printers in Boston, Annapolis, Hagar's  
town, Frederick town, Alexandria, George town,  
Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above  
two dollars worth of room in their respective papers,  
and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

THE subscriber has eloped from him several ne-  
groes, men and women, whom he has reason  
to think are employed by white people to work for  
them; I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing  
with or employing my said negroes in any manner  
whatever, as I shall in that case prosecute every of-  
fender to the utmost rigour of the law.

RICHARD DARNALL.

Portland Manor, June 11, 1798.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the  
revenue of the United States for Anne-Arundel  
county, hereby gives public notice, that he will at-  
tend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-  
fifth of the present month of June, at Rawlings's ta-  
vern on the twenty-ninth, and on all other days  
throughout the said month at the office of inspection  
in Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving the entries  
of stills, and of issuing licences to those distillers who  
require them.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHARD.

Annapolis, June 1, 1798.

#### To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives,  
known by the name of the Rising Sun, it  
lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore  
and Frederick town, and is a very convenient house  
for a tavern, having a good stable, and every neces-  
sary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar  
and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis,  
Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For  
terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,

May 29, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE,  
Esq. of London, are requested to pay their re-  
spective balances to the subscriber, who is fully au-  
thorized to receive and give acquittals for the same;  
those who do not comply with this notice within a  
reasonable time suits will be commenced against them.  
Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will  
be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to pe-  
tition Baltimore county court, at their next  
September term, for a commission, to mark and bound  
the following tracts of land, to wit: CULLIN'S LOT,  
CULLIN'S ADDITION, and TOWLER'S PURCHASE, all  
lying in Baltimore county.

AQUILA HALL.

June 1, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for electors of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Balton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk  
of the governor and council  
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case, this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for electors of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for electors of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for electors of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
Passed November Session, 1797.

To be RENTED,  
And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of four families, the first, two women and four children, all boys, two fit for service; the second, one ditto, four ditto, two boys fit for service; the third, one woman and two children, both boys; the fourth, a young man, his wife and child; they have all had the small pox except a few small ones. They are as likely negroes as any in America. The women that have got husbands may be purchased in the same neighbourhood.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis; it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 of LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimension may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of large trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yarnall and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public vendue, at the vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Eyre's Creek Farm, containing four thousand two hundred and thirty acres, lying on Eyre's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Potomac, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good meadow, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water-works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small settlements on it, and lie about six miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing one hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Delite, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Bottom, containing fifty acres. Hard to find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Oak Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's appointment, containing fifty acres. Disposal, containing fifty acres. Rod's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Begonia's Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Laid in Cumberland, who will show the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Farm, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and show the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagerstown; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Calvert county, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merriam.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.